

IDLE DOLLARS: Anti-Monopoly Plan Shows Way To Break Thru Wall St. Sabotage

Gov't Control of Banks, Rails Is Key Move for Recovery

Triple Action Plan Includes 5 Billion Dollar Housing Program—Would Open Millions of New Jobs for Unemployed

This is the first of a series on Recovery by the Daily Worker editorial staff.

By Milton Howard

What is going to happen to the country's business? The situation is getting serious. The fact remains that a real, wide-moving recovery, creating jobs for the ten million unemployed, has not yet come about. It still remains to be achieved. It still must be fought for.

Housing construction began in 1936—but the banks and the building material trust killed it. Sabotage. Thousands of businessmen are ready to modernize their business, start things moving. But the monopoly of bank credit closes the doors in their faces. Sabotage.

Sabotage

Four billion dollars of bank reserves lying unused—"idle dollars" with the banks refusing to let go.

Fifty billion dollars of savings, ready to be used in production, but lying idle in the control of the banks. Sabotage.

Something must be done. What?

The Republicans sing one tune—"let business alone." It was tried under Hoover. It was a ghastly failure. America cannot afford to turn back to that trap. It must go forward. It must meet the enemy—Monopoly—face to face.

THE THREE MUSTS

The time has come for the people, for labor, the progressives and the New Deal to take three decisive steps without which recovery cannot take place:

1. The Government must become the owner of the three largest Wall Street banks—J. P. Morgan, the Rockefeller Banks (Chase National), and the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.

2. The Government must no longer put off any Congressional action for the public ownership of the railroad systems of the country. The railroads must be nationalized. This action has been overdue for more than a generation.

3. Finally, the Government must delay no longer in launching a vast Housing Program of at least five billion dollars no matter what the real estate trust, the insurance companies, or the building material trust says or does. This is a triple-action program for recovery.

BREAK THE GRIP

Its main purpose is to break the grip of Wall Street monopoly on America's private enterprise, to break the log-jam of "idle dollars" piling up in billions of unused capital reserves in the banks. It is aimed to break the willful and destructive sabotage of Big Business which is blocking every possible opening to recovery by hoarding its unused capital.

Unless these three actions become the goal of Government action, it is safe to say that the economic outlook will remain dark. There may be a bulge upward here or there. But it will be sluggish, and come to an end quickly.

The Republican strategy is to take advantage of the very economic stagnation which their own reactionary sabotage has helped to bring about. They say "stop spending." President Roosevelt aimed some bulls-eye cracks at this weird Tory theory that the three million WPA workers producing wealth and buying goods ought to be fired "to increase business."

There is no doubt of the President's true aim there. Nevertheless it is safe to say that the actual situation does not by a long shot justify the President's optimistic feeling about the economic trend for the next year and a half's economic development. President Roosevelt and the New Dealers seem to feel that if the Government maintains the WPA-relief program at the present level, this will be sufficient to provide the needed stimulation for a 1940 recovery. This is not so.

THE EXTRA PUNCH

Government spending must be greatly increased; one of the troubles at present is that the WPA-relief appropriation has been reduced. But Government spending alone, as a weapon to win recovery, is no longer adequate by itself. Something additional is needed. An additional medicine. An additional treatment. What is it?

The triple action program of nationalization of banks and railroads and a five-billion dollar housing program is the answer. A right-hand blow at monopoly control of

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WEATHER

Local—Partly cloudy and cooler. Moderate easterly winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, cooler on coast.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy and cooler with showers in south portion.

Nova Wins by Technical K. O. In 11th Round

Lou Nova yesterday knocked out Maxie Baer on a technical knockout in one minute and 21 seconds of the 11th round at the Yankee Stadium and clinched his claim as the number one contender for the heavyweight championship of the world.

It was a toe-to-toe slugfest all the way, with both boys showing plenty of heart and taking tremendous punishment.

The technical knockout occurred when Baer appeared to be helpless after a savage series of blows which drove him to the corner.

Baer immediately congratulated the victor after the referee announced the decision.

A crowd estimated at between twenty-five and thirty thousand turned out at the Yankee Stadium last night to see Max Baer and Lou Nova, heavyweight contenders, clash for the right to meet champion Joe Louis this fall.

Nova told the Daily Worker before the fight:

"I'll win by a decision, but don't be surprised if I knock Baer out."

Lou Nova

I'll slug with him too. Yes, I'm ready for a match with Joe Louis in the fall, and I don't underestimate the champion either."

Baer, who trained grimly and unspectacularly at Ferndale, New York, said:

"I'm going to knock young Mr. Nova out and surprise a lot of people tonight. I'm in better shape than I ever was before and anyone who thinks 30 is old for a heavyweight is crazy. I'm set for my best fight, and you remember I had some pretty good ones."

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Lurid details of yesterday's catastrophic explosion which blew out the walls of a temporary school house in an

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

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MOSELEY ADMITS PLOT FOR FASCIST DICTATORSHIP ON NAZI MODEL

Sister Craft



SISTER SHIP to the ill-fated British submarine Thetis, is the Taku, shown as she was launched into the waters of Mersey at Birkenhead, at the same spot at which the Thetis went down.

Manton Got Over Million In One Year Trial Bares

\$12,000-a-Year Ousted U. S. Judge Admits to Sudden Wealth

The former head of the second highest court in the land, ex-Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton, charged with having received bribes of \$225,000 in ten years in return for favorable decisions, yesterday admitted that his finances improved by \$1,500,000 in less than one year.

During that year, Manton was earning \$12,500.

U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill revealed that in June, 1934, Manton swore that his liabilities were close to \$750,000. In May of the following year, the ex-judge boasted that his net worth was more than \$750,000.

Manton, under direct examination, denied bribery relations with William J. Fallon, described as his "bag man." Fallon has pleaded guilty to charges of being solicitor adn received for the justice of bribes from litigants, to whom favorable decisions were promised.

ADMITTS RECEIVING MONEY

He did admit obtaining money from John L. Lottsch, a banker, but claimed it was a loan fully repaid. Lottsch however, testified that he gave Manton \$10,000 to pass on to Judge Edwin S. Thomas in return for a decision in his favor.

Fallon, according to Manton, had been authorized to obtain loans for various Manton corporations.

Manton described the \$15,000 received by Fallon at the former judge's request from Forrest W. Davis, co-defendant who pleaded guilty, as a loan for the Forest Hill Terrace Corp.

Davis has testified that it was a bribe for a favorable patent case decision.

Townsend Plan Killed in House By 302 to 97 Vote

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP).—The House today in a record roll call vote defeated by a large majority the Townsend plan for payment of \$200 monthly pensions to the aged.

The vote was announced as 302 to 97, with two of the members present not voting.

House members went on record on the plan which has stirred political activity in states from Maine to California as Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the pension movement, watched proceedings from the House members' gallery.

The House undertook the record vote after refusing to recommit the measure to the House ways and means committee for reconsideration.



TOM MOONEY is shown at his suite at the Hotel Lincoln after his arrival here yesterday. (Other Picture on Page 6)

20,000 Greet Mooney Here

Labor Leader to Speak at Garden Monday in Behalf of Labor Unity and Warren K. Billings; Huge Trade Union Turnout Gives Mighty Ovation

By Edward McSorley

Twenty thousand cheering people greeted Tom Mooney when he arrived in New York yesterday at five o'clock from Chicago to begin a tour of the United States in the interest of labor unity.

The freedom of Warren K. Billings, co-defendant in the frame-up trial which convicted Mooney and sentenced him to life imprisonment in San Quentin prison was the dual purpose of his visit.

TO SPEAK AT GARDEN MONDAY

New York's mass meeting of welcome to Tom Mooney will be held in Madison Square Garden Monday. Other speakers at the Garden rally will be United States Senator James Mead, City Council President Newbold Morris and a number of noted trade union leaders.

The crowds filled Grand Central yesterday. They lined the balconies and pressed behind him to a car on Vanderbilt Avenue, then marched after the car to 46th Street West to the Hotel Lincoln, where he is stopping.

RESPONDS TO OVATION

Mooney appeared briefly on the marquee of the hotel, responding to the acclamations of the crowd.

Greeting America's most famous labor prisoner at the station were several trade union bands, among them an Irish Pipers Band from the Transport Workers Union.

The official committee to greet Mooney, appointed by Mayor LaGuardia, met at the Hotel Lincoln.

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Report French Pressing for Soviet Pact

[Text of address of V. M. Molotov to the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. appears on page 2.]

PARIS, June 1 (UP).—Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet conferred today with Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Paris, as the first step in reconciling Britain to Soviet proposals for an automatic Anglo-French guarantees to the Baltic states on the Soviet Union's western frontier. [The U.S.S.R., in turn, would guarantee the Central European states now guaranteed by Britain and France.]

Bonnet reiterated his belief that diplomacy will succeed in overcoming the problem of Baltic security, which has been a main obstacle to full accord.

The French Government refused to agree with judgments of Rome and Berlin that Anglo-French talks with Moscow had broken down.

"The differences are in form and not substance," a foreign office spokesman told the United Press tonight. "Paris, London and Moscow are in agreement and have been for weeks that they will not tolerate any more infringement of the European status quo by force. The latest Franco-British proposals were not fully satisfactory to the Soviet Government but there is no reason to believe that agreement is impossible and the French Government is doing its utmost in the direction of rapprochement of the three powers' view points."

TIRADE OUT OF RECORD

After Moseley read his statement, Rep. Arthur D. Healey, acting chairman of the committee in the absence of Rep. Martin Dies, decided after conferring with Reps. H. Jerry Voorhis and John J. Dempsey that the entire tirade should be expunged from the record.

Rep. Thomas expressed particular interest in all of Gen. Moseley's statements alleging that the New Deal is controlled by "Communists."

Under questioning of committee counsel Rhea Whitley, Moseley admitted during his second and last day of testimony that he is pinning his hopes for a fascist victory on a "house cleaning of the New Deal" after the 1940 elections.

Moseley made this statement in a letter sent last December to James

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Report Roth Released from Nazi Dungeons

Morris Greenbaum, American counsel for George Roth, United States citizen who has been imprisoned at Hamburg by Nazis since last November, tonight announced that Roth, a sailor formerly aboard the S. S. Washington had been released in Hamburg where he was convicted last January of "preparing for treason."

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Attack Directed Chiefly at New Deal

Would Deprive All of American Jews of Their Citizenship

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Major General George Van Horn Moseley recommended today as part of his scheme to Hitlerize the United States that all citizenship rights be taken away from the Jewish people.

Bit by bit between speech making, table thumping and other grand stand plays for his sympathizers in the audience, the retired fascist general revealed before the Dies Committee his scheme to set up a dictatorship in this country modeled closely after Nazi lines.

The hard-faced sandy-haired officer, who has been actively boosted by fascist groups throughout the United States as the American Hitler, elaborated his plans with the constant aid of Rep. Jacob Thorkelson, Republican of Montana, who sat at his side and advised him.

Moseley also received assistance repeatedly from Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, Republican of New Jersey, who insisted again and again that the general be permitted to read in full a long and violently anti-Semitic statement.

SHORT-WAVE RADIO USED IN HOME OF MOSELEY PLOT

The home of Mrs. Rudyard Uzell, at 85-12 165th St. in the swanky section of Queens, was not only the secret meeting place of Gen. George Van Horn Moseley and Fritz Kuhn, as revealed before the Dies Committee—but it is also the private center for a high powered short wave radio station, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Through the Federal Communications Commission, it was learned that a license to operate the private radio station was issued to Mr. Uzell on March 30, 1937, and the Uzells have been on the air virtually every night from 5 P.M. until 5 A.M. since that time.

The station is listed among short wave transmitting sets as W2BNX, and is capable of sending messages beyond the boundaries of this country.

The presence of the station, according to neighbors of the pro-fascist Mrs. Uzell, has been a source of inter-

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Mayor Vetoes Council Tories On Social Cuts

Council Bloc's Slash of \$1,585,235 Hit as Damage to City

Action of the old guard Democratic-Republican bloc of the City Council in lopping off \$1,585,235 designated for social services in the 1939-1940 municipal expense budget was vetoed by Mayor LaGuardia yesterday.

The budget for the next fiscal year now totals \$587,509,839 and it will no doubt remain at this figure because the anti-administration Councilmen will probably not be able to rally the twenty votes needed to override the veto.

"I appreciate the efforts of the Council in attempting to reduce the budget," the Mayor said in his 31-page veto message. "It was cut to the bone before it reached the council. The reductions by the council would not be economy by extravagance of the worst kind."

WOULD HURT CITY

"Almost every item reduced by the action of the council would cause irreparable damage to the

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Barberton Is Grief-Stricken--and Mad; People Ask Action on School Disaster

By Sigmund Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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Benes, Mann Speak At Opening Tonight Of Writers Congress

Dr. Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, and Thomas Mann, German novelist, will be heard in the countries from which they were recently exiled, when they speak at the public session of the Third American Writers Congress, at Carnegie Hall tonight.

The speeches of both Dr. Benes and Mr. Mann will be broadcast by short wave over station WIXAL of Boston between 10 and 10:30. The speeches will be broadcast locally over station WQXR at the same time.

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Text of Molotov's Address to Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, June 1.—Following is the text of the report on the international situation to the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. last night by Vyacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.:

The motion of deputies that the session of the Supreme Soviet should hear a statement of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs is quite understandable. Recently serious changes have taken place in the international situation. These changes, from the point of view of peace-loving powers, have considerably worsened the international situation. We now have to deal with certain results of the policy of the aggressive powers, on the one hand, and of the policy of non-intervention on the part of the democratic countries, on the other hand. Representatives of aggressive countries are not averse to boasting about the results of their policy of aggression already achieved. Whatever one may say, there is no want of boasting observed here. Representatives of the democratic countries, which have turned away from the policy of collective security and have conducted a policy of non-resistance to aggression, are endeavoring to belittle the significance of the worsening that has taken place in the international situation. They still continue to occupy themselves in the main with "soothing" public opinion and pretending that nothing substantial has taken place in the recent period.

Flays Deception

The position of the Soviet Union in appraising current events of international life differs from that of both the one and the other party. As everybody understands, it can under no circumstances be suspected of any sympathy whatsoever for aggressors. It is also alien to all glossing over of the really worsened international situation.

To us it is clear that attempts to hide from public opinion the real changes that have taken place in the international situation must be countered by the facts. It will then become obvious that "soothing" speeches and articles are only needed by those who have no desire to hinder the further development of aggression, in the hope of turning aggression, so to speak, in a more or less "acceptable" direction.

Just recently authoritative representatives of Britain and France endeavor to soothe the public opinion of their countries by glorifying the successes of the ill-starred Munich agreement. They said that the September agreement in Munich averted European war by means of concessions on the part of Czechoslovakia that comparatively were not so big after all.

It seemed to many people already at that time that the representatives of Britain and France went further in Munich in their concessions at the expense of Czechoslovakia than they had a right to do. The Munich agreement was, so to speak, a culminating point of the policy of non-intervention, the culminating point of compromise with the aggressive countries.

And what were the results of this policy? Did the Munich agreement put a stop to aggression? Not at all. On the contrary, Germany did not rest content with the concessions she received in Munich—that is, with obtaining the Sudeten areas populated by Germans. Germany went farther and just simply put an end to one of the three Slav States—Czechoslovakia. Not much time passed after September, 1938, when the Munich conference took place, before Germany put an end to the existence of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939.

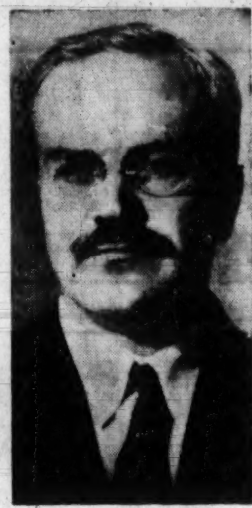
Treaties Torn Up

Germany succeeded in carrying this through without resistance from any side whatsoever, and so smoothly that the question arises, What in reality was the true aim of the conference in Munich?

In any case the elimination of Czechoslovakia, despite the Munich agreement, showed the whole world where the policy of non-intervention had led, a policy which in Munich, it can be said, reached its acme. The collapse of this policy was obvious. Yet the aggressive countries continued to adhere to their policy. Germany deprived the Lithuanian republic of Memel and the Memel region. As we know, Italy put an end to the independent State of Albania.

After this there is nothing surprising in the fact that at the end of April the head of the German State in one speech abolished two important international treaties—namely, the naval agreement between Germany and Great Britain, and the non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland.

There was a time when great international significance was attached to these treaties. Germany, however, made away with these treaties very simply, disregarding all formalities. Such was



V. M. MOLOTOV

Germany's reply to United States President Roosevelt's proposal, a proposal permeated with a peace-loving spirit.

Matters did not end with the tearing up of two international treaties, Germany and Italy went farther. The other day a military and political treaty concluded between them was published. This treaty is basically of an offensive character. According to this treaty, Germany and Italy are to support one another in any hostilities begun by one of these countries, including any aggression, any offensive war.

Aggressors Drop Screen

It is not so long since rapprochement between Germany and Italy was camouflaged by the alleged need for a joint struggle against Communism. To this end quite a lot of noise was made about the so-called "anti-Communist pact." The hullabaloo, in its time, played a certain part in distracting attention. Now aggressors no longer consider it necessary to use as a screen.

There is not a murmur about the struggle against the Comintern in the military and political treaty between Germany and Italy. On the other hand, the statesmen and the press of Germany and Italy definitely state that this treaty is directed precisely against the chief European democratic countries.

It seems clear that the facts mentioned testify to a grave change for the worse in the international situation. In this connection certain changes in the direction of resisting aggression are also to be observed in the policy of the non-aggressive countries of Europe. How serious these changes are is still to be seen. As yet it cannot even be said whether these countries are seriously desirous of abandoning the policy of non-intervention, the policy of non-resistance to the further development of aggression.

Will it not happen that the existing endeavor of these countries to restrict aggression in some regions will not serve as an obstacle to the unleashing of aggression in other regions? Such questions are being raised in certain bourgeois periodicals abroad, too. We must, therefore, be vigilant.

People Awakening

We stand for peace and for preventing the further development of aggression. But we must remember Comrade Stalin's precept:

"To be cautious and not to allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by warmongers who are accustomed to have others pull chestnuts out of the fire for them."

Only thus will we succeed in defending to the end the interests of our country and the interests of universal peace.

There are, however, a number of signs showing that the democratic countries of Europe are increasingly coming to realize that the non-intervention policy has collapsed, to realize the need for a more serious search for ways and means to establish a united front of peaceable powers against aggression. In a country like Great Britain the people are beginning to talk loudly of the need for a sharp change of foreign policy.

We, of course, understand the difference between verbal declarations and real policy. Nevertheless, one cannot but note that this talk is not accidental. Here are a few facts. There was no mutual assistance pact between Great Britain and Poland. Now a decision has been reached about such a pact. The significance of this pact is only enhanced by the fact that Germany has torn up her non-aggression pact with Poland. It must be admitted that the mutual assistance pact between Britain and Poland alters the European situation.

Seek U.S.S.R. Aid

Further, there was no mutual assistance pact between Great Britain and Turkey, but recently a certain agreement regarding mutual assistance between Great Britain and Turkey were arrived at. And this fact, too, alters the international situation.

In connection with these new facts it must be regarded as one

of the characteristics of the recent period that non-aggressive European powers have been endeavoring to get the U.S.S.R. to collaborate in resisting aggression. Naturally this endeavor deserves attention.

Accordingly, the Soviet Government accepted the proposal of Great Britain and France to enter negotiations with the purpose of strengthening political relations between the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and France and establishing a peace front against the further development of aggression.

How do we define our tasks in the present international situation? We consider they are in line with the interests of other non-aggressive countries. They consist in checking the further development of aggression, and to this end of establishing a reliable and effective defensive front of non-aggressive powers.

In connection with the proposals made by the British and French Governments, the Soviet Government entered into negotiations with them regarding the measures necessary for combating aggression. This was as far back as the middle of last April. Negotiations then begun are not yet ended.

Soviet Terms for Pact

But even at that time it was apparent that if there was a real wish to create an effective front of peaceable countries against the advance of aggression the following minimum conditions were necessary:

Conclusion of an effective pact of mutual assistance against aggression, a pact of exclusive defensive character between Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R.;

A guarantee against attack by aggressors on the part of Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R., to the States of Central and Eastern Europe, including all European countries bordering on the U.S.S.R., without exception;

Conclusion of a concrete agreement by Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. regarding the form and extent of immediate and effective assistance to be given to each other and to the guaranteed States in event of attack by aggressors.

Such is our opinion, an opinion we force upon nobody, but to which we adhere. We do not demand acceptance of our point of view and do not ask anybody to do so. We consider, however, that this point of view really answers the interests of the security of peaceable states.

It would be an agreement of exclusively defensive character, operating against attack on the part of aggressors, and fundamentally differing from the military and offensive alliance recently concluded between Germany and Italy. Naturally the basis of such an agreement is the principle of reciprocity and equality of obligations.

It should be noted that in some

Molotov Lists 3 Basic Points for Peace Front

Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, in his speech to the Supreme Soviet Wednesday night, gave three points which the Soviet Union considers the basis for an effective peace front. They were:

1. "Conclusion of an effective pact of mutual assistance against aggression, a pact of exclusively defensive character between Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R.;

2. "A guarantee against attack by aggressors on the part of Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R., to the States of Central and Eastern Europe, including all European countries bordering on the U.S.S.R., without exception;

3. "Conclusion of a concrete agreement by Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. regarding the form and extent of immediate and effective assistance to be given to each other and to the guaranteed States in event of attack by aggressors."

of the British and French proposals this elementary principle did not meet with favor. While guaranteeing themselves from direct attack by aggressors by pacts of mutual assistance between themselves and with Poland, and while trying to secure for themselves the assistance of the U. S. S. R. in event of attack by aggressors on Poland and Rumania, the British and French left open the question whether the U. S. S. R. in its turn might count on their assistance in the event of its being directly attacked by aggressors, as they likewise left open another question—namely, whether they could participate in guaranteeing small states bordering on the U. S. S. R. and covering the northwestern frontiers of the U. S. S. R., should they prove unable to defend their neutrality from the attack of aggressors. Thus the position was one of inequality for the U. S. S. R.

New Proposals

The other day new British and French proposals were received. In these proposals the principle of mutual assistance between Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. on the basis of reciprocity in the event of direct attack by aggressors is now recognized.

This, of course, is a step forward, although it should be noted that it is hedged around by such reservations—even to the extent of a reservation regarding certain clauses in the League of Nations Covenant—that it may prove to be a fictitious step forward.

As regards the question of guaranteeing countries of Central and Eastern Europe, on this subject the proposals mentioned make no progress whatever, if regarded from the standpoint of reciprocity. They provide for assistance to be given by the U. S. S. R.

S. R. to five countries to which the British and French have already promised guarantees, but they say nothing about assistance to be given by them to three countries on the northwestern frontier of the U.S.S.R. that may prove unable to defend their neutrality in the event of an attack by aggressors.

But the Soviet Union cannot assume obligations in regard to the five countries mentioned unless it receives a guarantee in regard to the three countries situated on its northwestern frontier.

That is how matters stand regarding the negotiations with Great Britain and France.

Continue Trade Talks

While conducting negotiations with Great Britain and France we by no means consider it necessary to renounce business relations with countries like Germany and Italy. At the beginning of last year on the initiative of the German Government negotiations were started for a trade agreement and new credits. Germany at that time offered to grant us a new credit of 200,000,000 marks.

Inasmuch as at that time we did not reach an agreement as to terms of this new economic agreement, the question was dropped. At the end of 1938 the German Government again raised the question of economic negotiations and of granting a credit of 200,000,000 marks, the German side expressing readiness to make a number of concessions. At the beginning of 1939 the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade was informed that a special German representative was leaving for Moscow for the purpose of these negotiations. Subsequently these negotiations were entrusted to Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador in Moscow. But they were discontinued on account of disagreements.

To judge by certain signs it is not out of the question that the negotiations may be resumed.

I may also add that a trade agreement for the year 1939, of advantage to both countries, was recently concluded with Italy.

As you know, a special announcement was published last February confirming the development of neighborly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Poland. Certain general improvement should be noted in our relations with Poland. For its part a trade agreement concluded in March may considerably increase trade between the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

Our relations with the friendly power, Turkey, are developing normally. Vice Foreign Commissar Vladimir Potemkin's recent visit to Ankara for information purposes was of great positive value.

The Aland Problem

Among international questions that lately assumed great importance for the U.S.S.R., I must dwell on the problem of the Aland Islands. You know that for over a hundred years these islands belonged to Russia. As a result of the October Revolution (1917) Finland obtained her independence. By a treaty with our country Finland also received the Aland Islands.

In 1921 ten countries—Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy—signed a convention, forbidding, as was also formerly the case, fortification of the Aland Islands. The governments of capitalist countries did this without the participation of Soviet representatives.

In 1921 the Soviet Republic, undermined by war and foreign intervention, could only protest against this illegal act toward the U.S.S.R. But even then it was clearly and repeatedly declared by us that the Soviet Union could not stand aloof from this question, and that any change in the juridical status of the Aland Islands to the detriment of the interests of our country was impossible.

The importance of the Aland Islands lies in their strategic position in the Baltic. Armaments on the Aland Islands may be utilized for purposes hostile to the U.S.S.R. Situated as they are,

near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, the armed Aland Islands may be used to close for the U.S.S.R. all entrances into and outlets from the Gulf of Finland.

That is why at the present time when the Government of Finland, together with Sweden, intends to carry into effect an extensive plan of arming the Aland Islands, the Soviet Government has asked the Government of Finland for information as to the purposes and nature of the intended armament.

Instead of complying with this entirely natural wish of the Soviet Union, the Government of Finland refused to give the U. S. S. R. the information and explanations in question.

It is not difficult to see that references to military secrecy that accompanied this refusal are absolutely unconvincing. As a matter of fact, the Finnish Government communicated its plan of arming the Aland Islands to another government—the Swedish Government. And not only did it communicate its plan but also invited the Swedish Government to take part in carrying out this whole plan of armament. Yet Sweden, according to the convention of 1921, enjoys no special rights in this respect. On the other hand, the interest of the Soviet Union in the question of arming the Aland Islands, far from being less, is greater than that of Sweden.

Will Guard Interests

On the proposal of the Finnish and Swedish Governments, the question of revising the 1921 convention was discussed at a recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations without whose sanction this convention cannot be revised, since the convention of ten powers was concluded on a basis of a decision of the League of Nations Council of June 24, 1921.

In consequence of the objections raised by the representative of the Soviet Union there was no possibility of a unanimous vote such as is required for the Council to pass a decision. The results of the discussion in the League Council are known. The Council did not endorse the proposal of Finland and Sweden and did not sanction a revision of the 1921 convention.

It is to be expected that the Finnish Government will draw the necessary conclusions from this situation. In the light of recent international events the question of the Aland Islands has assumed particular importance for the Soviet Union. We do not deem it possible to reconcile ourselves to any attempt to ignore

the interests of the U.S.S.R. in this question of great importance to the defense of our country.

I shall dwell very briefly on Far Eastern questions and our relations with Japan. Here the most important event of this year was our negotiation with Japan on the fisheries question. As you know, the Japanese have a large number of fisheries in our waters in the Maritime Provinces, in the Sea of Okhotsk, in Sakhalin and Kamchatka. Toward the end of last year they had 384 fishing lots. Meanwhile the term of the convention on the basis of which the Japanese received these lots, had already expired. In the case of many of the lots the previously established terms of lease had also expired.

The Soviet Government, therefore, entered into negotiations with Japan on the fisheries question. We declared that a certain number of lots whose established term lease had expired could no longer be placed at the disposal of the Japanese because of strategic considerations.

Unafraid of Threats

Despite the obvious justification of our position, the Soviet point of view met with great resistance on the part of the Japanese. After protracted negotiations, 37 fishing lots were withdrawn from the Japanese and 10 new lots were granted to them in other places. Following this, the convention was extended for another year. This agreement with Japan on the fisheries question is of great political importance, the more so that Japanese reactionaries tried everything to stress the political aspect of this affair, even to the extent of using all sorts of threats.

However, Japanese reactionaries have had another opportunity to convince themselves that threats to the Soviet Union miss their aim and that the rights of the Soviet State are securely protected.

Now as regards frontier questions. It seems that by now those concerned should realize that the Soviet Government will not tolerate any provocation on the part of Japanese-Manchurian troops on its borders. We must now remind them of this with regard to the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic as well.

In accordance with the pact of mutual assistance between the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic, we deem it our duty to render the Mongolian People's Republic the necessary help in protecting her borders. We take seriously such things as a pact of mutual assistance signed by the Soviet Government. I must warn that, on the strength

of the pact of mutual assistance concluded between us, we will defend the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic with the same determination as our own frontiers.

Warns Against Provocations

It is time to realize that accusations of aggression leveled by Japan against the government of the Mongolian People's Republic are ridiculous and absurd. It is also time to realize that there is a limit to all patience. It would therefore be best for them to drop in good time the constantly recurring provocative violations of the frontiers of the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic by Japanese and Manchurian military units.

We have given warning to this effect through the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow as well.

There is no need for me to deal with our attitude toward China. You are well acquainted with Stalin's statement regarding the support for nations which have become victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their countries.

Soviet's Foremost Place

This fully applies to China and her struggle for national independence. We are consistently carrying out this policy in practice. It is fully in line with the task that faces us in Europe—namely, establishment of a united front of peaceable powers against the further extension of aggression.

The U.S.S.R. today is not what it was, say, in 1921, when it was just starting its peaceful constructive work.

We must remind people of this because even to this day some of our neighbors are apparently unable to realize this. The fact must also be recognized that the U.S.S.R. is no longer what it was only five or ten years ago, that the U.S.S.R. has grown in strength.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union must reflect the changes in the international situation and the greater role of the U.S.S.R. as a powerful factor of peace. There is no need to show that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is fundamentally peaceful and opposed to aggression. Aggressor countries themselves are best aware of this.

Some of the democratic powers very belatedly and hesitatingly are coming to realize this plain truth. Yet the Soviet Union cannot but occupy a foremost place in a united front of peaceable States that are really opposing aggression.

LaGuardia Lauds Former Mayor Mitchel at Fair

Mayor LaGuardia declared yesterday that he was following the traditions of the late John Purroy Mitchel, his predecessor as a fusion Mayor, in giving the city "scientific" administration.

The occasion of the Mayor's statement was a ceremony of World's Fair City Hall during which members of the Mitchel Post of the American Legion presented LaGuardia a city flag.

Captain Harold Content, one of the founders of the post, in presenting the flag to the Mayor, called LaGuardia "100 per cent honest" and said he was serving the city "in the same energetic fashion as the late Mayor Mitchel and not in the cheap political fashion that has characterized so many administrations of the past."

"You are just what John Purroy Mitchel would want you to be," Captain Content told the Mayor.

Replying, the Mayor said: "John Purroy Mitchel to me was first a comrade in arms serving in the same branch of service, and secondly a distinguished colleague in office. It is encouraging to hear you say that I am carrying on the same traditions."

"My task in some respects is not quite as difficult as Mayor Mitchel's. The aim of non-partisan, non-political administration is the same, but there have been great changes since 1914 when Mayor Mitchel first took office. As far as the power of political bosses is concerned, he had more to contend with. But economic conditions of the country, which are of course reflected in the life of our city, are not as favorable at the time Mitchel was Mayor."

"The outstanding necessity of both times, however, is the administering of the city of New York on a scientific basis, that we are following."

"I shall always cherish and keep the gift of the flag as a tribute to the memory of a brave soldier and a great statesman."

Later in the day, the Mayor greeted Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana who came to

the World Fair to celebrate Indiana Day.

The Governor was escorted to Summer City Hall by the World's Fair Indian Guard of Honor after he received a 15-gun salute from the U. S. Army Artillery detachment at Fort Washington.

Mayor Vetoes Council Tories On Social Cuts

Council Bloc's Slash of \$1,585,235 Hit as Damage to City

(Continued from Page 1)

city. That, indeed, is not economy. It is not even good politics." The Mayor pointed out that in at least two instances cuts made by the councilmen were contrary to provisions of the law.

Two of the cuts made by the Council were permitted by the Mayor. They amounted to \$8,799-\$1,200 from the Kings County Administrator's office and \$7,599 from the Director of Purchase Office.

RESTORES SOCIAL CUTS The veto message restored slashes made in the expense accounts of the Park Department, Department of Welfare, City Planning Commission, Department of Investigation, Police Department.

It also restored \$75,000 cut from appropriations for operation of the North Beach Airport.

The Mayor's message was one of the mildest he has written in some time. It calmly analyzed the cuts one by one and explained why they would not be economical.

The Council, under the Charter, has until June 20 to act on the veto. But is believed the Mayor's message will be accepted and the present budget will stand because the "economy" bloc members admit they cannot muster a two-thirds vote to defeat it.

STARTING MONDAY Special Offer For DAILY WORKER READERS



By special arrangement with ONEIDA, Ltd., makers of Wm. A. ROGERS fine silverware, the Daily Worker is able to offer you an unusual opportunity to equip your home with quality silver at this specially reduced price. The silverware carries a lifetime guarantee.

Beginning Monday, June 5th, the Daily Worker will publish Silverware Certificates every day. Seven Certificates, plus 99 cents, entitles readers to a complete silver service for one! A practical luxury brought within the reach of every host and hostess!

In six weeks Daily Worker readers can obtain a service for six at a total cost of \$5.94. This regularly sells for \$16.00. There is no limit to the number of units available to readers.

Unit consists of:
2 Teaspoons 1 Soup Spoon
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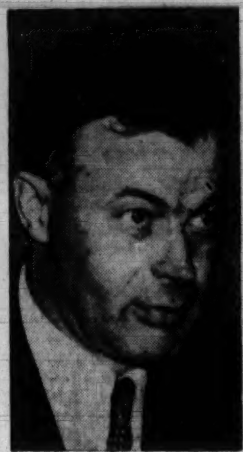
DAILY WORKER

50 East 13th Street, New York City

Madden Urges LaFollette Ban On Labor Spies

NLRB Chairman Calls for Enactment of Measure to Protect Workers' Rights; Says Vicious Practice Still Exists; Asks for Curb

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP).—Chairman J. Warren Madden today recommended enactment of the LaFollette Bill to regulate employment during strikes and outlaw use of labor spies as a means of curbing vicious practices which he said still are current in American industry.



J. WARREN MADDEN

Madden Lists Firms Using Labor Spies

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP).—J. Warren Madden, read into the record before the Senate Labor Subcommittee the following list of firms and persons, asserting that NLRB investigation has revealed that they used labor espionage:

Brown Shoe Co., Inc.; Fashion Piece Die Works, Inc.; Foster Bros. Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Fruehauf Trailer Co.; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.

Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.; Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Greyhound Management Co.; Protective Motor Service Co.; Agawillis, Inc.; Consumers' Research, Inc.

Hardwick Stove, Inc.; William Randolph Hearst, Hearst Publications, Inc.; Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.; Hearst Corporations; American Newspapers, Inc.; and King Features Syndicate, Inc.

Milfay Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Oregon Worsted Co.; Clover Fork Coal Co.; Metropolitan Engineering Co.; and Metropolitan Device Corp.; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.; and six subsidiaries.

Pansteel Metallurgical Corp.; United States Stamping Co.; Sunshine Mining Co.; Tiny Town Toys, Inc.; Crossett Lumber Co.; Newark River Works; Montgomery Ward & Co.; Consumers' Power Co.; Lane Cotton Mills Co.; Sterling Corset, Inc.

Titmus Optical Co.; West Kentucky Coal Co.; Pulaski Veneer Corp.; Planters Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Union Drawn Steel Co.; Republic Steel Corporation; North Whittier Heights Citrus Association; Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.; Cherry Cotton Mills; Ross Packing Co.; Mexia Textile Mills;

Madden, in testimony before a Senate labor subcommittee, said enactment of the measure would meet certain deficiencies in the National Labor Relations Act. Experience of the board, he said, "shows that certain particularly vicious practices still persist in considerable measure to obstruct the right of organization and collective bargaining." He listed nearly 50 corporations which he said the board had found "engaged in espionage on union activities."

The bill was drafted by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Prog. Wis., on information developed by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Violations would be punishable by fines and imprisonment and by placing the violator on a "blacklist" making him ineligible to bid for government contracts.

"The National Labor Relations Act is today the chief bulwark upon which reliance is placed for the protection of the right to organize and bargain collectively," Madden said. "Despite the notable results of that statute in affording effective opportunity of organization to millions of previously unorganized workers, it must not be assumed that nothing more need be done."

He declared that the "demoralizing effect" of the use of labor spies to counteract union activity "can hardly be exaggerated."

"Espionage may be not only an aid to the obstruction of organization by discharge of key employees, but also, through fear of its practice, an effective tactic in discouraging participation in union activity," he said.

Moratorium On Foreclosures Extended

ALBANY, June 1 (UP).—The moratorium on mortgage foreclosures was extended today to July 1, 1940 with Governor Lehman's approval of bills passed by the 1939 Legislature.

Another measure signed by Lehman continues the moratorium on deficiency judgments on mortgage bonds after a foreclosure. He signed the Wright Bill appropriating \$200,000 for state publicity, principally to advertise highway routes to the New York World's Fair. In an accompanying statement he criticized the Republican-controlled Legislature for attempting to "give the impression" of economy.

He explained that his recommendation for a \$150,000 appropriation for the State Publicity Bureau was cut from the executive budget. He approved the bill because he "strongly believed in the value of state publicity."

Panther-Panco Rubber Co., Inc. Ohio Power Co.; Brown Paper Mills Co., Inc.; Kansas City Structural Steel Co.; and Link Belt Co.

Roosevelt Greets New Citizens; Nation Observes Ceremonies Today

National Tribute to Men and Women Who Have Become Citizens of Country Established for First Time by Labor Dept.; Ceremony Here

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt sends greetings to America's new citizens today as the Labor Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service observes "New Citizens' Day" on a national basis for the first time.

Ceremonies will be held here and in 40 other cities and counties. They honor men and women from foreign countries who since last June have become citizens.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will speak at the local celebration and read the message from Mr. Roosevelt.

The Labor Department said 162,078 aliens were naturalized during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, as compared with 164,976 the year before, and 141,265 in 1936.

Central Park Ceremonies Tonight

More than 40,000 New York City residents naturalized during the past year and the many thousands of American-born who came of voting age during the same period, are to be given a mass welcome on the Mall in Central Park tonight at 8:30, on the occasion of the observance here of "New Citizens' Day" which is being celebrated nationally at the suggestion of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Crack Divers Try to Attach Chains to Sub

Navy Men Toil 40 Fathoms Deep; Use Mammoth Set of Chains.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 1 (UP).—The Navy's crack deep-sea divers toiled 40 fathoms down in the North Atlantic today to attach mammoth chains to the water-logged hull of the sunken submarine Squalus which sank nine days ago with a loss of 26 lives.

One set of chains will be drawn beneath the mud-imbued stern propeller struts and another set will be placed beneath the bow. If necessary compressed air will be used to blast out a path for the chains beneath the 299-foot craft.

To the chains will be attached six pontoons with which the salvagers hope to raise the submarine to the surface in a series of three dragging and lifting operations. Already three air lines have been attached to the dry forward torpedo, battery and control rooms and enough compressed air pumped in to equalize the water pressure of 109 pounds a square inch.

A new method of mixing oxygen and helium for the salvage divers was pronounced a success today after being tested by John Mirowski of Worcester, Mass., holder of the Navy Cross for his work on the S-4 and S-31 disasters. Using a free ventilation helmet, Mirowski found his mind remained clearer and his actions became surer than when he used the recirculating type helmet previously believed essential for work at extreme depths.

Thirteen of the 33 survivors brought to the surface after the submarine sank May 23 went aboard the salvage tug Falcon to replace crew-members given shore leave. Among them was Radioman Charles A. Powell, who was transferred from the Falcon to the Squalus only a few weeks ago after remarking:

"I hope I never see the Falcon again."

Furriers Win Point On Pact Violations

Union Gets Assn. to Agree on Penalty for Contract Evasions

At a conference between representatives of the Furriers Joint Council and the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers last night on the protest of the union against violations of the contract and the demand for action in the emergency unemployment situation, a decision was reached to hold individual manufacturers responsible for the violations of the provision that only one employer be permitted to work as a craftsman.

The demand of the union that employers working under locked doors shall be declared guilty of evading that clause of the agreement and therefore be penalized for violating the contract, was also conceded by the employers.

The Imperial Chairman of the fur industry, Dr. Paul Abelson, was directed to forward a letter of warning to employers working under locked doors and authorized to impose fines on such firms. A number of firms have already been fined today.

Another conference will be held next Wednesday to consider the demands of the union for the immediate establishment of an enforcement committee as provided in the agreement, for suspension of the use of new labor saving machines during the present unemployment emergency and for the curtailment of speed-up; the placement of a certain number of unemployed and elderly workers on jobs; enforcement of the provisions of the agreement against manufacturers buying garments from several existing sweat shops, establishment of a union label and setting up of a joint fund for the unemployed. These demands have received the unanimous endorsement of the New York Joint Council and the shop chairman.

Last night's conference was called as an emergency measure because of a number of strikes in the industry brought about due to violations of the agreement by Association members which the union charged in a letter to the Association, took place with the knowledge of the Association representatives.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

U.S. Case on Aluminum Trust Ends

Fights to Dissolve Huge \$250,000,000 Alcoa Monopoly

The government concluded its monopoly case against the Aluminum Company of America yesterday, just one year from the date it began suit to dissolve the \$250,000,000 concern.

Eight months of trial days have been consumed in federal court by the government in the presentation of its case. Fifty-four witnesses have been examined and nearly 10,000 exhibits placed in evidence. More than 18,000 pages of testimony have been taken.

The government seeks to enjoin Alcoa from allegedly monopolistic and unfair practices under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The defense was expected to open tomorrow.

Walter L. Rice, special assistant Attorney General, and a staff of 10 assistants are conducting the government's case. Alcoa's legal staff is headed by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.

Newspaper Guild Backs Right-to-Work Congress

Urges Units to Participate; Assails Tory Attacks on WPA; Merchants Endorse Parley

The American Newspaper Guild, through a resolution of its International Executive Board was the latest union yesterday to urge its affiliates to "participate in any way possible" in the National Right to Work Congress which will open at the Department of Labor Auditorium, Washington, D. C. tomorrow, 1 P.M.

The Guild took note that "labor hating elements in and out of Congress" are seeking to "eliminate the whole WPA" and opened their attack most sharply upon the theatre, art and writers projects.

The spearhead of their attack now is centered in the Woodrum

The Workers' Alliance of Greater New York yesterday lashed out sharply at reported plans of Tory members of the House Appropriations Committee to slash WPA and NYA, and to force a 60-day vacation without pay on WPA workers on the rolls longer than 15 months.

Sam Wiseman, secretary-treasurer, said, "These plans, released to the press as trial balloons before they are presented to either the full Appropriations Committee or the House of Representatives, are additional evidence of the callous disregard of these reactionary Congressmen for the sufferings of the unemployed and WPA workers."

sub-committee which hears every kind of lie and fabrication on the administration of the art projects, and rejects demands that a adequate testimony be heard about the achievements and contributions to the national culture which have been made by these projects," says the resolution.

URGES GUILD PARTICIPATION The resolution further urges Guild units to participate in movements in cooperation with other organizations in appeals and delegations to members of Congress.

Another endorsement of the Congress, announced by its New York Arrangements Committee, came from the Cigar and Stationery Merchants Federation, through its president Joseph Bushell.

"We as an organization of small candy store keepers throughout the metropolitan area know full well of the Right to Work Congress and the necessity of continuing WPA," Mr. Bushell wrote to the committee.

While New York's large delega-

tion participates in the Congress during the week, the city's arrangement committee said, a drive is on to make sentiment known to members of Congress through thousands of telegrams, it was announced yesterday.

WIRES ASK 2 1/2 BILLION

Telegrams will urge members of Congress to vote for the Casey Bill, providing \$2,200,000,000 for 3,000,000 jobs in the next WPA budget, and for other improvements in the Works Progress program.

New York's part in the climaxing stages of the Right to Work Congress, on Saturday, June 10, will be a special train full of visitors to take part in the parade. The New York arrangement committee

announced that registration for this visit to the capital will begin Monday at its office Room 706, at 112 East 19th St.

DEMONSTRATE IN CITY HALL

While the nation's capital will feature the Right to Work parade on June 10, a demonstration of New York's women and children will take place outside City Hall, to protest the curtailment of community, recreation, adult education, health and similar services as a result of the drastic WPA slashes.

Approximately 250 delegates, New York's first and major delegation, will leave for tomorrow's opening on a B. & O. special train in the morning. A bus at 6 A.M. will take the delegates to the train from 290 Seventh Ave.

\$1000 REWARD

In a recent statement to the public, the president of the Ted Brooks Clothing Co. of 91 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., announced his company was placing on sale, at only \$22.97, the genuine, authentic, hand-woven, homespun Harris Tweed garments, the identical fabric that is loomed by crofters in their cottages on the Isle of Harris, Scotland.

Letters from manufacturers, merchandise buyers and the public poured in—all reflecting upon the truth of the statement as well as the sincerity of this offer.

The Ted Brooks Clothing Co. admits its price for this international famous fabric was ridiculously low, but the fact remains that the offer was made and the public was invited to see for itself and buy these \$35 to \$45 imported Harris Tweeds for only \$22.97. To lay at rest any further doubts as to the genuineness of this fabric, the Ted Brooks Clothing Co. will pay \$1,000 to any one proving this merchandise is not as represented in its every detail.

The public is also invited to see a complete assortment of fine imported and domestic suits and topcoats consisting of imported Donegals, Shetlands, English Cheviots, Flannels, Coverts and many other top quality fabrics including pure worsted Gabardines—priced at \$22.97. Also, a selection of new summer featherweights at only \$16.97. Sizes from 34 to 52.

A visit to the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., 91 Fifth Ave., near 17th St. (entire street floor), will convince you these famous garments are regular \$35 to \$45 values, sold on a 100% guarantee or money refunded with no questions asked. Men who want clothing of the better kind, at substantial savings, are urged to act today.

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DR. B. SHIFFERSON, 353 East 14th, cor. First Ave. Hours 9-5. Sun. 10-2. Phone: GR. 4-8944.

DR. C. WEISMAN—Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Sq. W. Suite 511. GR. 7-6294.

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By Beth McHenry

Union Charges Coughlinite Leader Guilty of Transit Sabotage

T.W.U. Executive Bares 'Social Justice' Clique Plot on Union

Thomas W. Stack Found Guilty of Being Ring-leader of Sabotage Effort on IRT Last Feb. 7; Union Has 30 Confessions; Issues Stern Warning

Thomas W. Stack, local leader of one of fascist Father Coughlin's "Social Justice" clubs, was found guilty by a trial committee of the CIO Transport Workers Union Wednesday night, of having been the ring-leader of a "vicious disruptive clique" in the union which threw the I.R.T. system into confusion last Feb. 7.

UAW Wins First Round In Briggs Walkout

By William Allan

DETROIT, June 1.—The first victory for the 15,000 Briggs strikers came today when the company agreed to reinstate 12 union men, refer two to the Labor Board, settle 15 grievances in favor of the union, five in favor of the company and the rest of the grievances to go to the plant negotiations committee.

Only one union man so far has been refused rehiring by the company. This settlement today was reached when Federal Conciliator James E. Dewey came into the meeting of the management and the union with a compromise proposal that was agreed to by both sides.

With this out of the way, Dewey agreed that what was holding up the return of the auto workers was the company's refusal to discuss the "union shop" which the union has placed in the forefront of the new contract negotiations.

All of the workers fired by the company will be reinstated with full seniority rights and some of them will receive back pay.

Dewey stated: "Both sides made no trouble on the grievances or the matter of the return of the fired workers."

FIRING FOR 50 CENTS
One case cited by Dewey was where a worker was fired for breaking a canny machine when it would have only cost 50 cents to repair it.

"Now," said Dewey, "we are on the tough nut and that is the union shop or section of the new contract, this the company has refused to agree to."

"I will bring in a compromise formulation tomorrow which will bring a new angle to the union shop issue and that may be the medium of returning the men to the plants."

Discussions in the conference since noon had been on the union shop phase of the new contract with the company stubbornly against it.

It was reliably reported today that the auto companies were rallying to the support of the Briggs Manufacturing Company in its fight against the union shop.

MOVE ON G.M.
Announcement came today of the union moving in on the General Motors contract with the news that Sunday, June 11 at 51 Sprout Street, Detroit, over a thousand tool and die makers, engineering and maintenance workers will assemble to discuss a wage increase, a national supplementary agreement for their division of a General Motors UAW union label, uniform apprentice standards and a union shop.

The June meeting of G.M. will be preceded by department meetings in the Detroit plants of the corporation where detailed demands will be hammered out, it was announced by Walter Reuther, national director of the union's General Motors department.

MARTIN POLL HIT
President R. J. Thomas of the UAW today, referring to the "referendum" now being conducted by the Homer Martin company union on affiliation with the A. F. of L., said: "There has not been enough ballots cast up till Wednesday to warrant even a pretense that the auto workers are interested in the future of the rump organization."

"Our information is," said Thomas, "that the hangers on at the Griswold Building (Martin's union) have been busy all week stuffing the ballot boxes in a manner that would have put to shame an old Tammany Hall election thief."

WARRANTS FOR MARTIN MEN
Warrants charging three Martin men who came from Evansville, Indiana, to help Homer Martin win the Briggs strike, were issued by Recorder's Court Judge George Murphy. The charge is carrying concealed weapons.

Meanwhile mass meetings of solidarity and support by local unions of the Chrysler division of the union were being held and the picket lines are dotted with flags of Hudson, Chrysler, Plymouth and other plants doing their "turn to win for Briggs Local 212."

School House Ripped by Gas Blast



THE FRAME BUILDING of the Barborton, Ohio, school house where 53 were injured by a terrific explosion. Four children may die, 49 children and four adults were injured. The explosion literally lifted many of the 200 children in the school at the time from their seats and sent them crashing through the walls.

Barborton Is Grief-Stricken --- and Mad; People Demand Action on School Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

ened he will not leave his room and clings desperately to his mother and father so that they will not leave him. One Barborton mother fainted upon hearing the news of the explosion although her children attend another school.

People of Barborton are speaking of nothing else. Practically every resident of this small city has visited the scene of the calamity. Some say the building had been condemned. People are asking why not a single local paper even mentioned the question of compensation for the victims and parents.

REFUSED HOSPITALIZATION
On one corner I met group of enraged WPA workers who just heard from Harry Haskett of the Workers Alliance that complaints had come into the Alliance office about the ambulance belonging to local undertaker. It seems that the driver of this ambulance had instructions not to pick up children of WPA workers to take them to

the hospital since parents of these children would not be able to pay the customary five dollar fee. Only when a representative of Red Cross noticed this discrimination and demanded that the driver take children in their turn was this vicious disregard for health and lives of workers' children halted.

Barborton is a strong union town and workers of the AFL and CIO are talking about the responsibility of the gas company and the reactionary anti-New Deal school board. People are especially aroused because they remember a similar blast two years ago in New London, Texas. They feel that after that lesson Wednesday's explosion is the grossest sort of negligence.

DEMAND FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITY

Residents are speaking of the tragic consequences of the disaster and are demanding immediate fixing of the responsibility for those suffering damages and of responsible parties being made to assume the full obligation for their negligence. But they do not stop there.

They say there are many homes in the same condition as the school; some are even worse and the people are talking of a housing project for Barborton.

They say the hospital facilities were inadequate to cope with the immediate requirements for the injured children and are the residents are demanding improved health facilities along the lines of the Wagner National Health Act.

Groups of citizens canvassed the city today with petitions calling on the people to attend a mass meeting where all aspects of the tragic blast can be discussed.

The people of Barborton in the midst of their grief and sympathy for maimed and suffering are already planning how to utilize the lessons of this disaster to make their city a better, safer and healthier place to live.

Their program, the charges said, was financed by a group of shipowners headed by former Tammany New York City Comptroller, Frank J. Taylor, now president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and directed by operatives of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, a notorious labor spy agency.

The charges were bolstered by written confessions from two alleged members of the group, recently exposed. They are Walter Carney, former Atlantic District secretary-treasurer, now in the Tombs as a result of financial irregularities, and Octave Lones, former editor of the "Rank and File Pilot" organ of the group.

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Mayor Slaps Fascism in Art Building Dedication at Fair

NMU to Try King Today On Stooze Activity

Jerome King, suspended national secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union, will go on trial at the union hall, 126 11th Ave., today on charges of carrying on disruptive activities within the union on behalf of the reactionary shipowners.

The trial will begin at 10 A. M. and will be conducted by a membership-elected trial committee of seven: three, from the Gulf District, three from the Atlantic District, presided over by Vice President Ferdinand Smith.

Besides Smith, the members of the committee are: Atlantic District, Smith Hopkins, Herman Diehl and W. Nicholson; Gulf District, Edward Stone, George Lukas and J. Clayton.

King and eight other members and officials of the union were suspended May 13th on formal charges of disruptive activities made by Joseph Curran, NMU president.

According to the Curran charges, contained in an 8,000 word report to the membership, King and Ray Calucci, a labor spy exposed and expelled last fall, were directors of a group within the union which carried out a series of baseball ball raids last summer for the purpose of obtaining control of the union.

Their program, the charges said, was financed by a group of shipowners headed by former Tammany New York City Comptroller, Frank J. Taylor, now president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and directed by operatives of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, a notorious labor spy agency.

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Cites Contrast to Fascist Creed of War and American Love for Culture; Asks Artists to Paint True Characterizations of Life

Mayor LaGuardia officially dedicated the Contemporary Arts Building at the World's Fair yesterday afternoon with a slap at the fascist countries which, he said, are "putting children on the drill field and teaching them to kill while here we are teaching them to love the better things of life."

"I hope other nations at the Fair will understand this," he said. The Mayor was introduced to an audience of more than 200 invited guests by Roger Cahill, director of the exhibit.

The exercises were also addressed by Grover A. Whalen, World's Fair President, and Mrs. Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum.

The Mayor glanced around the gallery while he was speaking and said the works exhibited "speak well of the artists," but he was critical of the abstractionists.

CALLS FOR TRUE ART

"I don't know anything about art," LaGuardia said, "but I enjoy things of beauty. There is so much of beauty that can be painted and carved that it seems to me a poor excuse to make something all out of proportion."

"Look at the mass of humanity in a subway station. There's something beautiful in that mass of people. And I don't think it's necessary to paint those faces all out of proportion."

"I go around and inspect con-

struction jobs and I see beautiful specimens of manhood, workmen. I don't see why artists have to make their shoulders look like blocks."

"I know the difference between music and noise and I don't like noise. If I want noise I can go into the elevated trains anytime."

The Mayor told his audience he was proud of the progress made in American art.

"A picture or a carving," he added, "has got to be real, inspiring and uplifting."

Polish-British Pact Reported In Final Stage

WARSAW, Poland, June 1 (UP).

—The British-Polish agreement, providing for mutual military aid in event of attack, virtually was completed today at a conference between Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and British Ambassador Sir Howard William Kennard.

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the American progressive movement, such as Granville Hicks, Ralph Bates, Dorothy Parker, Langston Hughes will lecture from time to time.

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Jugoslav Regent In Berlin for Talks with Nazis

BERLIN, June 1 (UP). — Prince Paul, Regent of Jugoslavia, arrived today with a large entourage for conversations with Hitler.

Hitler, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, flanked by other members of the Nazi cabinet and high officers of the army and navy, personally welcomed Prince Paul, his wife, Princess Olga, Jugoslav Foreign Minister Cincar Markovich and the others in their party.

There have been, of course, other factors in the drop. The basic forces

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FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1939

Welcome Tom,

Welcome to New York, Tom Mooney.
The people of this city who have suffered with you in your imprisonment and fought together with you for your freedom, are over-joyed to have you in their midst. Your very presence is a source of encouragement and inspiration to all the forces of democracy.

You come on a great mission: to help cement the ranks of labor at a moment when division threatens all the gains of the past. With your indomitable faith in the working class and with your clear vision, your stay with us is certain to contribute greatly toward welding labor into a single, invincible army.

We are confident that when New York greets you at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, it will be an occasion to be talked of for years to come.

A Strange Group of Uplift Boys

The Federal Government has a pretty weighty indictment against Martin T. Manton, former tenth ranking U. S. judge, now on trial. He is charged with conspiring to accept bribes, and two of his co-defendants have already pleaded guilty.

But, in view of the witnesses Manton has called to his defense, one wonders whether he is trying to free himself or trying to make sure he paints himself as ugly as possible. His character "experts" included none other than Al Smith, of Liberty League infamy, John W. Davis, fabulously-paid mouthpiece of the pro-fascist House of Morgan, and John J. O'Connor, a symbol of Republican and Tammany reaction rolled into one.

All of these "character witnesses" are discredited anti-New Dealers who have been repudiated so many times by the people that it provides a sweet monotony. This is a peculiar aggregation to give any public figure a lift.

Unquestionably, the people are one hundred per cent behind the efforts of U. S. Attorney General Murphy to clean corruption and reaction out of the courts. It's a pity one can't feel so sure about these "character witnesses."

Castor Oil For America?

The opinions of the members of the class of 1904 of Harvard (President Roosevelt's class) have just been published. Several of the members of the class reveal themselves as hostile to the New Deal and as supporters of the G.O.P.

The statement of one of these Tories, a Henry D. Brandegee, we find particularly interesting. Mr. Brandegee writes from Sorrento, Italy, and declares that the "United States could do with a bit of the stern discipline which has remade Italy."

What Mr. Brandegee is saying in effect is: "Down with the WPA, the Wagner Act and the Wages-Hours Law—and if the people don't like it, feed them castor oil the way Mussolini did."

Perhaps the fact that he is living so close to Mussolini, gives Mr. Brandegee the courage to say openly what most foes of the New Deal secretly believe but hesitate to proclaim.

American Citizenship on "New Citizens Day"

Today will be marked as "New Citizens Day" in New York. It will be celebrated throughout the country, to dramatize the dignity and importance of American citizenship. The celebration is to be sponsored by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Labor and is to become an annual affair at the behest of Secretary Perkins.

It will be the occasion for welcoming into full citizenship those foreign-born Americans who have become formally naturalized in the past year, and those American-born youth who have come of citizenship age during the same period.

Meanwhile, a clique of Garner-Dies Democrats and Tory Republicans in Congress are trying to undermine the democratic foundations of American citizenship by pushing through a slough of so-called "anti-alien" bills. Chief among them is the Smith, Hobbs and Dempsey bills, which propose a reckless wave of deportations, concentration camps, a domestic passport system, and all sorts of un-American difficulties for making naturalization even harder than it is now.

These measures are a threat and slander against the citizenship of all Americans, endangering the good work which this day marks. Letters and resolutions to your Congressman and Senator, urging the defeat of these bills (particularly, the omnibus Smith bill, H.R. 5138) would be in the full spirit and purpose of "New Citizens Day."

An Editorial

Moseley -- A Subversive Menace To the Safety of America

There need be no doubt any more on what Major General Moseley stands for in America. He is just simply against the democratic institutions of the United States, and is plotting to overthrow them by force and violence.

Moseley is not a newcomer at this sort of thing.

He was branded on Oct. 1 as "flagrantly disloyal" to the United States and "to his Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States" by Secretary of War Woodring.

From the cesspool revelations of Moseley's conspiracies involving Nazi agents and Hitler-minded tycoons of Big Business, it is apparent that Secretary Woodring's words are mild.

By his brassy admission of conferences with Hitler's Number One propagandist in America, Fritz Kuhn, Moseley convicts himself of actions bordering on treason to the lawful Constitutional government of this nation.

To justify his conspiracies, Moseley borrows all the tricks of a Hitler. Like Hitler, he conjures up the bogey of "an uprising by Communists." He sends himself threatening letters. His press agent works up a stunt whereby he refuses to drink "poisoned water" planted by the Invisible Three. He sets himself up to "save America from itself" because the majority of the American people are supposed to be too dumb to know what's good for them. And of course, he uses every dirty trick of bigotry; anti-Semitism and race hatred to feed the flames of civil disorder.

We know what Moseley has in mind when he talks of the "Communist uprising." He gave his estimate of "communists" as 6,000,000. Who are these "communists" anyway? He means every American man and woman who is not willing to turn America back to the Hoover gang; he means the decent American families of this nation which despise Hitlerism and all its works. He means the common, decent people of America who refuse to bow down to the idol of Wall Street domination.

In the Hoover days, Moseley invented a powerful "anti-riot" machine gun to be used against the vets of the U. S. Army who were marching for the Bonus. Moseley called the veterans "communists."

In 1929, Moseley was itching to use his murderous machine gun against the decent Americans who were forced on to the Hoover breadlines. He saw in the defeat of Hoover a "plot." He saw in the New Deal a "plot." He sees in the whole idea of labor unions, social security, advancing living standards and civil liberty this "plot," he raves about.

The "plot" which has brought Moseley into conspiracy with the Nazi Bund on the one hand, and the high command of Wall Street reaction on the other, is simply the "plot" of democracy itself. He himself admitted it when he spat at the American people because they did not know "how to vote virtuously" (New York Times, Oct. 1, 1938).

America now knows that this plot to overthrow Constitutional democratic government reaches high up into the anti-New Deal circles of the Republican Party and the Wall Street monopoly cliques.

Not only were the names of John D. M. Hamilton and the Indiana Republican leadership intimately linked with the anti-Semitic conspiracies—but Moseley brought a Republican Congressman, Thorkelson of Montana, into the committee hearings with him as a demonstration of his Republican Party support.

In fact, Moseley's attacks against the President's foreign policy, his rantings against all progressive legislation as "communism," are close to the Republican Party propaganda drive against the New Deal and the progressive movement.

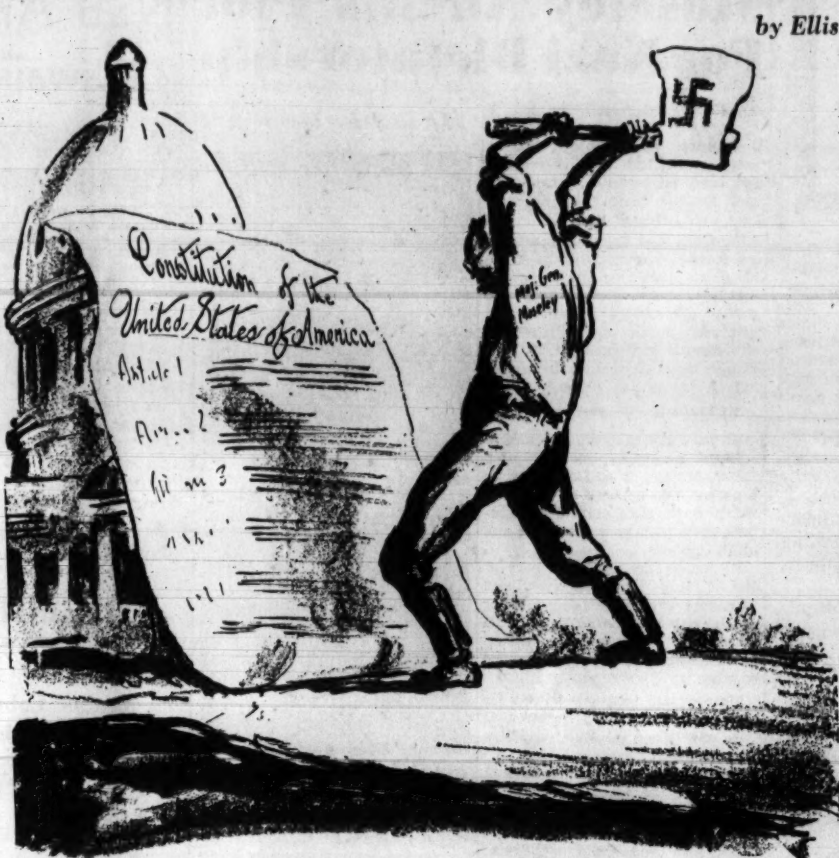
It is high time for American people, regardless of creed or party affiliation, to grasp the full terrible meaning of Moseley. He wants to be to America what Hitler's agents were to Austria, to Czechoslovakia, to Spain—the enemy within the gates of democracy.

Moseley is a menace to America's national safety. This is plain not only from his boring from within against American democratic institutions; it is just as plain from his savage attack yesterday against America's defense plans now being perfected against the war drive of the Axis Powers.

What coarse nerve it takes for this crony of the Nazi Bund gangsters to parade as a "patriot"! He prepares force and violence against the democratic majority of the nation because it does not "vote virtuously" enough to suit him—and he calls himself a "patriot." He connives with undercover conspiracies to poison America's religious and civil liberties with race hate—and he smirks about his "patriotism." He serves as the sinister puppet of the Wall Street corporations which are plundering and robbing the American people. His allies are in touch with foreign fascist powers—and he calls himself "a patriot."

If Moseley is a patriot, Judas Iscariot was a loyal friend.

It is high time for the people of America to recognize this Storm Trooper for what he is—a 20th century Benedict Arnold mask-



ing his Hitlerism under the mask of "patriotic" hypocrisy.

Moseley is being handled with silk gloves by the Dies Committee members. The same Congressmen who knew how to roar and bully WPA witnesses, treat this ruthless enemy of American institutions as a club-member.

The American people have got to step into this thing.

It is a scandal that this "flagrantly disloyal" adventurer should be enjoying the

honors and pension of the United States Army. By Congressional or Departmental order, he should be dishonorably driven out of the armed forces. His connections with the Army circles should be thoroughly aired. America does not want any Francos in its midst.

No time should be lost in getting the Federal agencies on the trail, with prompt and efficient action to arrest any and all conspirators against America's democratic government.

20,000 Greet Mooney on Arrival; To Speak at Garden for Unity Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

Guardia, included George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Miss Betty Hawley, vice-president; Thomas Murray, president of the Building Trades Council, James Quinn, secretary, Thomas Lyons, president, and Thomas Murtha, vice-president, of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, and Vincent Ferris, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council. All of these are representatives of A. F. of L. organizations.

CIO members of the welcoming committee were Allan S. Haywood, president of the State Industrial Union Council; James Carey, general secretary-treasurer of the CIO; Samuel Wolchok, president of the United Retail Clerks; Councilman Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Dorothy Bellanca, vice-president of the A.C.W.

UNIONS OUT STRONG
Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U., and Rose Schneiderman, of the State Department of Labor and secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, and Frank R. Crosswath, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, were also on the official committee which greeted Mooney yesterday.

Mooney was the guest of Maria Kramer, proprietor of the Hotel Lincoln and the Hotel Edison. She had written Mooney when he was pardoned by Governor Culbert Olson of California, inviting him to be her guest when he came to New York.

Trade union banners flooded the

main lobby of Grand Central as Mooney came out from the train. In the forefront were the National Maritime Union, the Cafeteria Workers Union, the I.L.G.W.U., and other trade unions.

As Mooney entered the car which

Embargo Bill Against Tokio Introduced

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP)—Sen. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, D., Wash., today introduced legislation to permit presidential imposition of strong economic sanctions against Japan because of the latter's undeclared war on China and at the same time set up embargo machinery that might be used against aggressor nations in general.

Schwellenbach, ardent administration supporter and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, specifically proposed that President Roosevelt be allowed to prohibit export to any nation of all supplies, except foodstuffs, which might be used to violate the sovereignty or integrity of any other nations whose independence the United States is obligated by treaty to respect.

Such an embargo would "withdraw" this nation from "participation in the assault being made on China's sovereignty and independence," the Senator said. He stressed, however, that his bill is "not an attempt to regulate the conduct of any other nation or people" and is "non-war provocative."

to carry him to his hotel, six beautiful girls presented him a key to the City of New York and flowers of red and white carnations. The key was four feet long. The girls were representatives of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Among the abundance of flowers presented to Mooney upon his arrival at Grand Central was a tremendous bouquet of red roses from Local No. 6, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, A. F. of L.

When Mooney went to his room in the Hotel Lincoln, he was accompanied by Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Louis Weinstock of the Painters District Council No. 9. Later in the evening, Mooney attended the session of the New York Newspaper Guild Representative Assembly at the Guild's headquarters, 117 West 48th Street.

TO ADDRESS GUILD CONVENTION

Mooney is to address the Newspaper Guild's National Convention in San Francisco July 31.

Proceeding the Madison Square Garden meeting Monday evening, Mooney will speak in Philadelphia on Sunday, June 4. On June 6 he will speak at a meeting in Washington which will also be addressed by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, noted Catholic educator.

Paying tribute to Monsignor Ryan upon his arrival here yesterday, Mooney said "he has long been a fighter for my freedom and for the freedom of Warren K. Billings."

Mooney said yesterday that he had retained his membership in the International Molders Union, A. F. of L., for 35 years.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES



The Chamberlains Wince
At a Real Peace Front;
But Are Pressed by the People

The leading topic of world politics and the most powerful factor for a peace front will be for some time Wednesday's speech of Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov.

Such plain talk, such direct and unvarnished treatment of the most important issues concerning the lives of tens of millions and the immediate future of all mankind seem to have made the Chamberlains wince.

Suddenly the publicity agents of the Munichmen complain about the "indelicacy" of the Soviet Union's plain speaking on how to insure peace. "Some diplomats complained," reported the United Press cable from Paris yesterday, "that Molotov's frank language and his categorical listing of demands was 'incompatible' with the secrecy required for such negotiations." Did Mr. Chamberlain have any qualms when he turned over the whole Czechoslovak nation to Hitler as a bribe to drive the Nazi hordes against the Soviet Union?

When it comes to guaranteeing the creation of a genuine reciprocal peace front, free of any Tory trickeries, the Soviet Union is doing humanity the greatest service by its truthful talk.

We can well understand the complaints of the Munich diplomats that their whole vicious schemes against the Soviet Union boomeranged. These high-hats do not want the British and French people told the truth. They do not desire to have the Chamberlains, Daladiers and Bonnetts unmasked before the world.

But how can a peace front be assured without exposing and scotching the constant intrigues of the Chamberlains and Daladiers for new appeasement of fascism?

Even the New York Post (which on its front page twists its headlines slanderously against the Soviet Union) is compelled editorially to acknowledge the correctness and wisdom of Molotov's indictment of the Munichers.

"The (Chamberlain six-point) pact offered," stated the Post leading editorial Thursday, "turns out to be a cumbersome invocation of the clumsy League machinery for 'consultation' instead of a hard-and-fast alliance against Hitler."

No doubt the friends of fascism would have preferred such trickery to succeed to avoid an anti-aggression mutual peace alliance. However, the Post admitted that: "The Soviet action highlights the dangerous game Chamberlain has been playing. He has tried to carry water on both shoulders. He has . . . tried to use Russia against Germany, while interposing few serious obstacles to German aggression, especially toward the east and toward Russia."

What Joseph Stalin so brilliantly informed the world early in March in his report to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is beginning to be understood in some of the densest places.

Because Chamberlain and his crafty lawyers, like Sir John Simon, an admirer of Hitler and an ardent enemy of the land of Socialism, drew up a weaselled six-point proposal, the backers of Munich thought the U. S. S. R. should grab it. But Chamberlain was not desirous, it is clear, of really erecting an impassable obstacle to fascist aggression. He was just trying to concede as little as he could to British popular clamor for an alliance with the U. S. S. R. and to surround it with loopholes big enough to sink world peace, by again trying to egg the Nazis eastward.

It is obvious that Molotov's address is effectively clearing the world scene of a lot of dangerous maneuvers of the old Munichmen.

The Chamberlains are stubbornly reluctant to close the door to their pro-Hitler and pro-Mussolini behind-the-scenes conspiracies by entering into a defensive, mutual assistance, reciprocal pact with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

However, the Chamberlains are becoming prisoners in their own crooked web of intrigues. By their Munich maneuvers, instead of being able to instigate fascism against the mighty fortress of the Soviet Union, they brought about increased dangers of a fascist attack on Great Britain and France.

The country they wished most to destroy is today universally accepted in Great Britain and France as the keystone of any peace front which can halt fascist aggression.

Public opinion in Great Britain and France, which the Chamberlains sought to instigate against the U. S. S. R., is today deeply stirred in favor of an immediate alliance with the Soviet Union to bar fascist aggression encouraged by Munich.

In their efforts to escape back to Munich, the Chamberlains and Daladiers are caught all the tighter in the mesh of their intrigues.

The indignant speculations of the pro-Chamberlain press in this country and abroad will not, with all their ink-throwing, be able to conceal the brilliant light of Molotov's address.

The Soviet Union's latest clarifications of the imperative requirements for a peace front will bring nearer the hour when the will of the peace-loving peoples of the world can triumph.

Letters From Readers

A Hope for the Future—

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A few months ago, the whole world was electrified with the news that Tom Mooney had been freed. Now, Mooney is in New York to further the cause of labor and speak for the freeing of Billings.

I cannot express the hope for the future that I feel on reading of this historic event. Mooney, the spokesman for labor and the symbol of the struggle of the workers, to inspire us in our struggles for labor recognition and unity.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Building Strong Anti-Fascist Movement—

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Meetings discussing racial and religious tolerance in West Philadelphia have been disturbed by gangs of hoodlums and Nazi sympathizers. The Philadelphia Peace Council is calling a protest meeting against these outrages.

The people of West Philadelphia have expressed their desire to now actively participate in our struggle and help build a strong anti-fascist movement in this part of the City of Brotherly Love.

New York Greets Mooney:



Part of the huge crowd of 20,000 who jammed the Grand Central Station yesterday to give a mighty ovation to the labor leader here on a nation-wide tour in behalf of labor unity and the freedom of Warren K. Billings, still imprisoned in San Quentin.

Daily Worker Photo

Change the World

The Story of a Great Writer
Who Helped Build the
Temple of German Culture

By MIKE GOLD



ITS mind still saturated with Cuban jasmine and trade unionism, this writer's body is now battling its accustomed way through the skyscrapers and subways of New York.

It's always a little strange to get back to New York. You have been away, you have technically died, but nothing has changed here. Maybe the Sixth Avenue L has vanished. But they didn't miss you—the war went on quite nicely, thanks. Seven million people can't miss anyone.

And I like this, it is a form of freedom. Isn't man in the mass really freer than man alone? The "individualist" has to strain like all creation to be "different," as if everything that mass humanity did were always wrong. This compulsion in time becomes the worst mental slavery, I believe, and finally locks any man, however talented, away from life.

Ernst Toller, the German poet, had a touch of this nineteenth-century bourgeois isolationism. It was the central conflict in his first famous play, "Man and the Masses," where he misinterpreted workers' revolution that temporarily failed into a somewhat metaphysical and unreal struggle of individual man against all society.

The theme ran through most of his writing, and came from deep sources. Toller must have felt isolated all his life even in the midst of mass struggles where he was playing a heroic and outstanding partisan role.

I was saddened on returning to New York, to hear of the self-murder of this great spirit. Yes, he had greatness, and anyone who had ever met him, could immediately recognize it. For a few hectic years Ernst Toller was the most representative voice of a tortured, confused and struggling post-war Germany. But also, besides being this public artist, he was a dedicated and pure human being—yes, he was a gentle, good and brave man.

The Nazi agent, George Deatherage, boasted in Washington recently of Toller's suicide and gave one the passing suspicion that this may have been another horrible Nazi frame-up, such as the many "suicides" of exiles Nazis have frequently committed in Europe.

Deatherage further bragged that Toller had killed himself out of fear that the Nazis would soon capture America, and predicted there would soon be other such suicides.

This is the fantasy of a sadistic brute, of course. The Nazis are not going to capture America. They are not even going to capture Poland or Rumania, it now seems. And an Ernst Toller was no coward—he had fought in a people's revolution, he had spent five years in prison, he had been in Spain.

TOLLER's reasons for choosing death remain his own secret. Perhaps his heritage of aristocratic individualism had reached its peak, maybe his over-sensitive nerves could no longer permit him to live in a world filled with the stench of Hitler. Maybe Toller was sick. Maybe the fact that his mother died recently in Germany, of shock produced by a brutal attack by storm troopers, sent Toller into a final melancholy—surely, that is a reason.

He is dead—this artist who added another shining stone to the temple of German culture. Let the brown brutes of Berlin rejoice—they have killed another German poet. But the story is not ended. The German Revolution draws nearer every day. And in a free Germany, disinfecting and healed of its brown cholera, a free people will remember Ernst Toller, the Jew, whose heart broke in exile of too much love for Germany and its tortured folk.

Yes, Ernst Toller will live among the German classics. And so, among the American classics, will live some of the authors who are assembling for the Writers' Congress that is being held in New York this week-end, under the auspices of the League of American Writers.

It is difficult, these days, to discover a single first-rate writer in the United States who is not bitterly and wholeheartedly against fascism. This is going to be a congress where the craft problems of writers will be discussed. But it will be an anti-fascist demonstration—the most important yet held among American writers.

I am glad to be back in time to attend, and hope to collect some impressions for the readers of this column! Salute!

On the Radio

SHORTWAVE BAND
Radio Center, Moscow, 4:00 A.M., 15.217
Magazines, 5:00 P.M., 17.202, 4.000
Magazines, 8:00 P.M., 6.030, 9.000,
11.000, 15.217
Der Deutsche Freiheit Sender, 10:00 Magazines,
4:00 P.M.
KEXA, Mexico City, 8:12 Magazines,
12:00 Midnight, "Good Neighbor"
Hour

BROADCAST BAND
DIAL READINGS
WMAA 870 Kilocycles, WEAP 660, WOB
710, WJZ 760, WNYC 810, WABC 860,
WEN 1110, WOV 1120, WNEW 1360, WEAP
1390, WCNW 1460, WQXR 1550.
DAILY PROGRAMS
MORNING
7:00-WNYC—Sunrise Symphony
7:30-WNYC—Breakfast Symphony
7:45-WABC—Morning News Report
8:00-WOB—Trans-Radio News
8:10-WNYC—World's Fair Calendar
8:15-WNYC—N. Y. State Employment
Service and Consumers' Guide
8:30-WIN—U. P. News
8:45-WNYC—World's Fair Program
WNYC—Robert Jones, Organ
Recital
9:00-WNYC—News and Around New
York Today
9:00-WNYC—WJZ—Associated Press
WQXR—Composers' Hour
9:05-WNYC—World's Fair Calendar
9:05-WNYC—About Women
WOB—Women of Tomorrow
9:45-WIN—U. P. News
WOB—Women Make the News
WMAA—Dr. Henry Helmholtz Talks
on "Child Health"
10:00-WNYC—Board of Education
Program
11:00-WNYC—News
11:15-WNYC—Music for Elementary
Schools
11:45-WNYC—"You and Your Health"
AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC—U. P. News
WOB—Journal of Living
WNYC—Organ Recital from Temple
of Religion
12:15-WNEW—David Low, News of Stage
and Screen
12:30-WOB—Trans-Radio News
WNYC—National Farm and Home
Hour
12:45-WOB—Consumers Quiz Club
1:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
1:30-WMAA—Charlotte Buckwald, the
Player
2:00-WJZ—Women in the Making of
America, Federal Theatre Radio
Production
WNYC—Opera Mainline
2:15-WIN—U. P. News
2:30-WMAA—World's Fair Interviews
2:45-WMAA—News
3:00-WNYC—News and Views of Baseball
WABC—"According to Hoyte"
WOB—Concert Hall
3:15-WABC—Giants vs. St. Louis
Cardinals
3:30-WOV—"Little Red School House,"
WPA Program
3:45-WNYC—"Everybody's Reading,"
Book Reviews
4:00-WNYC—News
4:05-WNYC—Music of the Moment
WNYC—Intercollegiate Debate
4:30-WNYC—"Vie and Rade"
WQXR—Hour of Symphonic Music
4:45-WMAA—News
WJZ—"Home II and Take It"
WNYC—Concert-Orchestra
WOB—Dance Music
5:05-WABC—Preview of International
Film Matches
WQXR—Concert Review

1:45-WJZ—Man About Town
WNYC—"Talking Over the News"
EVENING
6:00-WNYC—"Get Ready for World
Problem"
WOB—Uncle Don
WNYC—Homecoming News
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WNYC—Associated Press News
and News with Ford Bond
WNYC—World's Fair Reporter
6:30-WMAA—Sports
WOB—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Sports Chat
WQXR—"Red Star"
6:45-WNYC—Bill Stearns' Scrapbook
WNYC—News
WJZ—"Dick Fubini, Sports Reunion"
7:00-WNYC—"Dick District Attorney"
WOB—Stan Lomax, Sports Review
WNYC—Sports Round Up with Bob
Caster
WJZ—Ben Bernie Orchestra
WNYC—Repeat of Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Mosart Music Festival
7:15-WMAA—"Five-Star Final"
WOB—Albert Mitchell, Answerman
WNYC—Mosart Music Festival
7:30-WMAA—Sports Quiz
WNYC—Reviews, Male Quartet
WJZ—ABC of NBC
WOB—George Hamilton Combs, News
Comment
WABC—Jack Haley's Review
WNYC—"New York Now and Then"
WNYC—Concert Hour
WOB—Breeding Along
WJZ—NBC Jubilee
8:00-WABC—First Nighter
WQXR—Symphonic Music
WNYC—Hour of Quality Music
8:30-WOB—"Author, Author"
WABC—George Burns and Gracie
Allen
WJZ—"Don't Forget"
WNYC—Musical Program from
Wallerstein Inn at World's Fair
8:45-WABC—Final Presentation of Orson
Welles, Helen Hayes in "Victoria
Regina"
WQXR—Alfred Cook, This Week in
Drama
WNYC—Plantation Party
WJZ—Walls Time
9:00-WNYC—Confederated Spanish
Societies
WNYC—"Death Valley Days"
WOB—Dance Music
WJZ—Harry Horlick's Orchestra
WQXR—Classical Music
10:00-WMAA—Martin Starr, News of the
Screen
WJZ—"1001 Wives," Dramatization
WABC—"Grand Central Station"
WNYC—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
WOB—"Hill That Ball," Baseball
Quiz
WQXR—Third American Writers
Congress, Speakers: Edward
Benes, Thomas Mann, Vincent
Sheean, Ralph Bates and others.
10:30-WMAA—News
WOB—Henry Weber's Orchestra
WJZ—Dance Music
WABC—Robert L. Ripley Program
10:45-WMAA—"The Truth Behind the
News as I See It," Johannes Seel,
News Commentator
WNYC—"The Story Behind the
Headline"
WOB—U. P. News
11:00-WNYC—"Trans-Radio News"
WABC—Evening News Report
WQXR—Jazz Music
11:15-WOB—Raymond Gram Swing News
11:30-WOB—"Play Ball"
12:00-WNYC—Symphonic Hour
WJZ—Music to Remember

NOTED FIGURES IN WORLD OF LETTERS AT THIRD AMERICAN WRITERS' CONGRESS



SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARNER

Chicago Censor Puts Ban on Anti-Nazi Film

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago police censorship board has rejected for public showing the film "The Oppenheims" by Lion Feuchtwanger, exiled German novelist, playwright. It is a product of Mosfilm Studios, Moscow, U.S.S.R., and is being released in this country by Amkino Corporation of New York.

This is the third time within the year that the local board has banned a Soviet-made anti-Nazi film. Last November, Lieut. Costello and his fellow board members, all officials of the police department, rejected "Professor Mamlock" on the same grounds. After widespread protests by prominent Chicago citizens and organizations following a private screening, the board reversed itself and allowed the film to show at the Sonotone Theatre.

In March the board likewise forbade the showing of "Concentration Camp" and reversed itself after another city-wide protest.

HOW DO YOU FEEL?

HEALTH ADVICE

Readers' questions will be offered to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

By MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Veneral Disease Prophylaxis

M. B. of the Bronx, requests information about disease preventative before and after intercourse.

Dear M. B.:

The important venereal diseases for which preventative measures are taken are syphilis and gonorrhea. The only preventative measure before intercourse is to be sure that neither of the sexual partners has either syphilis or gonorrhea.

The danger in syphilis is from contact with open sores anywhere on the skin, in the mouth, or on and in the sex organs. In gonorrhea the danger lurks in germ-laden discharges and pus from the sex organs. In the chronic stages there may be only slight discharge from small glands deeply situated in the genital organs.

Only a thorough physical examination by a competent physician and certain laboratory tests can determine the absence or presence of these diseases. In the permanent sexual relationship of marriage such examinations are possible and desirable. However, in the casual sexual adventure this is more often a devout wish than an actual fact.

The standard prophylactic measures advised after casual sexual intercourse consist in thorough cleansing of the sexual organs with soap and water, followed by thorough rubbing of a 3 per cent calomel ointment, wiping off the excess. This is to destroy the germs of syphilis and must be performed within the two-hour period following intercourse.

For the prevention of gonorrhea, the urine is first passed. Then the urethra (the canal of the penis) is filled with a 2 per cent solution of protargol or a fresh 10 per cent solution of argyrol, by means of a small hand syringe. These are antiseptics containing a silver compound. The solution must be held in for five minutes by pinching the tip of the penis. Some of the solution should be left in the tip of the canal. The urine should not be passed for a few hours afterwards.

Since syphilis may be contracted from sores on the lips or in the mouth while kissing, it is also a wise precaution to wash the face well with soap and water, and to rinse the mouth and gargle several times with whiskey (because of the antiseptic power of its alcohol content) or an equivalent 40 per cent to 50 per cent solution of ethyl alcohol.

Prophylaxis for the female is almost impossible to carry out by oneself. When necessary, it should be performed by a physician or trained nurse.



DONALD OGDEN STEWART



VINCENT SHEEAN

Thomas Mann, Dr. Benes, Aragon, Sheean, Brown and Langston Hughes Among Speakers in Carnegie Hall

More than five hundred writers and publishers will be included in the audience of 3,500 persons expected at the public session of the Third American Writers' Congress at Carnegie Hall tonight at eight.

Louis Aragon, noted French author, and Sylvia Townsend Warner, British novelist, have come especially from Europe to attend the three day sessions according to Franklin Polson, executive secretary of the League of American Writers which is sponsoring the Congress.

Donald Ogden Stewart, president of the League of American Writers, and Ella Winter, author of "Red Virtue" are among those here from the West Coast. Writers from the Philippines, Italy and Czechoslovakia as well as various parts of the United States are also taking part in the various sessions.

The Congress is to be opened this afternoon at the New School for Social Research by Donald Ogden Stewart. Louis Aragon will also speak.

Dr. Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, Thomas Mann, Louis Aragon, Sylvia Townsend Warner, Langston Hughes, Vincent Sheean, Heywood Brown and Federico Mangahas will speak at tonight's public session. Donald Ogden Stewart will preside.

A reception at the Hotel St. Moritz for the speakers will follow the Carnegie Hall meeting.

Other sessions of the Congress will be held tomorrow and Sunday at the New School for Social Research.

Genevieve Taggard, Jean Starr Untermyer, Dorothy Parker, Malcolm Cowley, Lillian Hellman and Albert Malis are among those taking part in sessions on poetry, literary criticism and drama, tomorrow morning.

The Authors' League of America is arranging a session for tomorrow afternoon, at 1:30 on "Business Problems of Authorship." New mediums including television will be discussed.

'Writers in Exile' Important Session

German, Italian, Spanish and Czechoslovakian authors will hold a session on "Writers in Exile" tomorrow afternoon. Harry Bloch, who has arranged the session for the German - American Writers

'Tell No Tales' Depicts 'Romance' of City Room

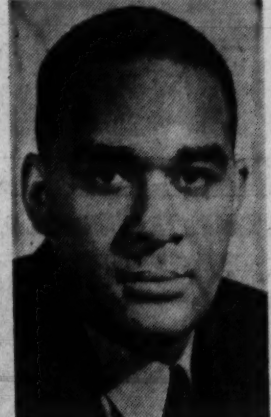
TELL NO TALES, at the Capitol. With Melvyn Douglas, Louise Platt, Gene Lockhart, Florence George. Directed by Leslie Fenton. Screen play by Lionel Houser. An M-G-M picture.

By Howard Rushmore

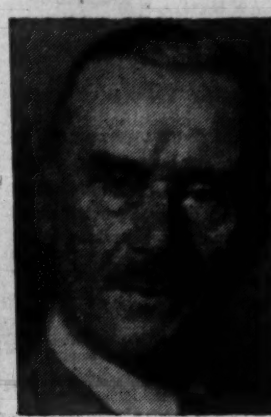
The revealing title of the film "Tell No Tales" gives the whole secret of the plot away, namely, when a reporter is hot on the trail of a scoop he does not baying at the moon and instead sniffs out every clue, grimly stalks the guilty through the shadows, trees them, lets out his howl of victory in 120-pts.

type and then collects his bonus from the proud publisher. That's just what "Scoops" Cassidy is doing at the Capitol this week. Melvyn Douglas, once a working newspaperman himself, takes the part of "Scoops" and plays it to the limit, no doubt remembering all the while what his old buddies of the city room must think of such melodrama. We have a hunch Melvyn put extra effort into his satire. At any rate, he's the only outstanding feature of the dull story and logy direction of "Tell No Tales." He tracks down kidnappers, rescues Ellen Frazier (Louise Platt) from their clutches, puts out an extra with the help of the composing room foreman and saves the paper after the publisher had suspended it.

That last detail will be enjoyed by all Fourth Estate brothers of Melvyn who see the film. Not only does Cassidy dig up the exclusive but he rolls up his sleeves, helps set it up in type, plates it and starts the mighty press roaring. Wonders will never cease and we hope the Editor and Publisher doesn't come out with ideas that if two men can put out an extra, maybe they can put off the extra.



RICHARD WRIGHT



THOMAS MANN



LOUIS ARAGON

CLOSE-UP

By Harrold

According to reports from Shanghai, where all foreign pictures shown in the International Settlement meet with the strictest of all scrutiny, only 8 per cent of America's films are censored at all, and these are permitted to be shown after minor cuts have been made. At one and the same time, an American film shown in Shanghai is subjected to censorship by Japanese, French, British, Chinese and Italian representatives. . . .

First appearance of the long-awaited American Civil Liberties Film produced by Frontier Films will be during the Third American Congress, June 2nd through 4th, at the New School for Social Research, under the auspices of the League of American Writers. It's to be part of a session on screen writing.

That story of Paramount film-mogul, Barney Balaban, and the penny is again going the rounds. Balaban just managed to make an elevator in the Paramount Building one morning, an elevator jammed with workers anxious to reach their desks before they were marked in as late. As the car stopped at his floor, a penny, one of several he had been holding in his hand, fell to the floor. Balaban refused to exit until the coin had been recovered. More, he got down on hands and knees in the crowded elevator to hunt the lost coin.

He finally exited. The car continued upward, with its score or so of passengers fully aware that they now were late to work, but what the —! Mr. Balaban had his penny!

The Gordon Casson exclusive interview with Francis Lederer, star of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," in next Sunday's Progressive Weekly, is something to look forward to. . . . And the current issue of TAC, with its Second Village Fair, "It Can't Happen Here," is not the story of fascism's rise in America, but of its overthrow! In effect, MGM is saying "It Can't Happen Here."

The other day, the Number One man in charge of selling Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films abroad tripped badly over his left foot, according to Film Survey.

It is reported that in discussing Italy's elimination of Hollywood pictures, this gentleman said that about 80 per cent of the pictures shown in Italy heretofore have been American.

"And I suspect," he added, "that when Mussolini finds his people out on the streets without any pictures to go to and with nothing to do but think, he may be very sorry."

"American motion pictures must have been remarkably thoughtproof to have faithfully served the fascist screen for sixteen years!"

Cultural Center Forum

Harry Steinberg, well-known artist and member of the American Artists Congress, will speak tonight at the fourth of a series of Friday Evening Forums, sponsored by the Young Communist League Cultural Center, 106 East 14th St., at 8:45 P.M.

The subject of Mr. Steinberg's talk will be "Art and the Progressive Movement."

WITH LINCOLN



Pauline Moore plays opposite Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln," opening at the Roxy today.

Hatred of Anti-Semitism Revealed in New Pamphlet

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS." Published by the League of American Writers. 75 cents.

Reviewed by William L. Patterson

It is a cross section of the United States that writes, "We held these truths . . ." Writers, statesmen, scientists, educators, clergymen and trade unionists declare their unqualified hatred of anti-Semitism.

Among the contributors are Harold Ickes, Margaret Cushman Banning, Louis Brom-

field, Theodore Dreiser, Thomas E. Dewey, Rockwell Kent, Warden Lewis E. Lawes, Van Wyck Brooks, Martha Dodd, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John Haynes Holmes, Robert H. Jackson, Tom Mooney, Paul de Kruif, Dorothy Thompson and others.

Not all see with equal clarity the disintegrating force of racial hatreds upon our political, economic and cultural institutions. It is not to be expected that they should, coming as they do from so varied fronts of our social activity. But their expressions of contempt and hatred of anti-Semitism are such as to rally all who read to action.

For example, not all see the political essence of anti-Semitism as it is given Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, to see it.

Yet who will attempt to deny the truth of Browder's words, when he says: "Anti-Semitism is the inflexible sign of desperate reactionary forces at work, threatening civilization, wherever it appears and under whatever forms."

It is obvious, if this definition is to be accepted, that the cause of the Jewish people is the cause of all those who would save civilization from the modern barbarians.

Or let us approach the virus of anti-Semitism from the position of Walter B. Cannon, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: "In the appalling unjust and cruel measures which Germany and Italy have taken against the Jews, there is utter disregard of the great benefactions to all mankind which have come through Jewish contributions to medical science and art."

Here, then, in the realm of culture we see the disruptive forces of anti-Semitism upon our society. . . . The 54 men and women have for the most part correctly coupled the poison of anti-Semitism with the virus of anti-Negro prejudices. . . . It is to be regretted that speaking-together with these leaders of American thought, William Green, head of so great an institution as the American Federation of Labor, should not be able to discern what is so clear to them.

Mr. Green says: "So far as I have been able to discover, there is present no serious anti-Semitic movement in this country."

It is equally deplorable that with 22 internationalists of the A. F. of L. excluding Negroes, Mr. Green could say: "I am proud to be able to report that no iota of race hatred has been able to penetrate the American labor movement."

But such infantile blindness is not characteristic of those who "hold these truths . . . to be self-evident."

That words without deeds are barren almost every one of these Americans have shown by their active participation in the struggle against anti-Semitism. A great part of the book's value lies in that it is a call to fight confusion and obscurantism, to fight racial hatreds and the false theories of superior races.

The League of American Writers has performed a public service in publishing this pamphlet, the proceeds of which will be donated to exiled anti-fascist writers.

Reception for Exiled Writers

The League of American Writers will hold a reception for the benefit of the Exiled Writers Fund at the St. Moritz Hotel tonight at 10:30 P.M.

Guests of honor will be Louis Aragon, French novelist and editor; Sylvia Townsend Warner, English novelist; Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia; Thomas Mann, exiled German writer, and American authors, Donald Ogden Stewart, Langston Hughes, Heywood Brown, Vincent Sheean, and Malcolm Cowley.

The cast of "Sing for Your Supper" and Jim Johnson, noted young composer, will entertain.

Artists School Starts Outdoor Painting Class

The American Artists School, 181 W. 14th St., New York City, announces that in addition to its regular summer classes in the city, it will conduct an outdoor painting and sketching class in the country, on a farm within two hours of New York. Living quarters, swimming, tennis and other recreation as well as a wide variety of painting material are provided. Criticisms will be given by members of the regular faculty of the School. Registration is by the week.

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